

## APPLICATION MENU

## Prerequisite Knowledge

Please tell us about your background knowledge below. It will help us determine if you have the relevant prerequisites at this time to successfully complete the Nanodegree program.

\* indicates a required question

Select the right format for an

## **INSERT**

query. \*

- INSERT <tablename> <values>
- INSERT <values>
- INSERT VALUES <values> INTO <tablename>
- INSERT INTO <tablesname> VALUES <values>



wnich of the following SQL queries counts the records in the
Students
table? *
SELECT COUNT(*) IN Students
• SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Students
SELECT SUM(*) FROM Students
SELECT NUM() FROM Students
In a SQL query the
HAVING
clause is used to *
o specify a filter condition for an aggregate or a group
○ join 2 or more tables
○ find the maximum of a column
select distinct values
When used on a column, the function
COUNT
in SQL returns *
Number of values including
NULL
Number of distinct values
Number of values excluding
NULL
Number of columns
In a SQL query what is specified after the



○ list of columns to be selected
o condition to be met for the selection of rows
In a SQL query the keyword  BETWEEN
is used to filter data on *
a list of columns
a list of values
○ a text pattern
a range of values
Which SQL query finds all cities with temperature above 30? *
○ SELECT city FROM weather WHERE temperature > 30
○ SELECT city WHERE temperature > 30
○ SELECT city temperature > 30
SELECT city FROM weather
A nesting subquery can be used in *
SELECT clause
where clause
FROM clause
DISTINCT clause



SELECT DISTINCT FROM DISTINCT WHERE DISTINCT Which query can be used to return the **number of records** in a table named "persons" with a column named "firstName"? \* SELECT SUM(\*) FROM persons SELECT COUNT(firstName) FROM persons SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM persons SELECT (\*) FROM persons **PREVIOUS** CONTINUE